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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Russia announced plan to release 1.2 million men from armed forces.
Britain apologized to USSR for frogman's explorations near visiting Soviet warships.
Tito visited France; Mollet, Pineau visited Moscow.
Cyprus violence stirred by Britain's execution of 2 rebels.
French blocked Algerian guerrilla attack on Constantine.
Panama elected new President.

United States

Sen. George announced decision to retire from Senate, was offered post as President's NATO envoy.
President pronounced fit after medical examination.
Alaskan state constitution approved in referendum.
Steelworkers set new contract demands, including GAW-type unemployment benefits.
AEC revised security-risk code.
Methodist Church Conf. indorsed racial desegregation.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

USSR Cuts Armed Forces

U.S. Says Reds Not Weakened

The Soviet Govt. May 14 announced plans to reduce Russia's armed forces by 1.2 million men by May 1, 1957. A statement broadcast by Moscow radio & read by Forgn. Ministry press chief Leonid F. Ilychev said that, in addition to having released 640,000 men in 1955, the USSR would "disband 63 divisions & independent brigades, including . . . 3 air divisions & other military units numbering more than 30,000 men" stationed in East Germany. Several Soviet military schools would be disbanded & 375 warships put into mothballs, the announcement said. [See p. 150E3; Vol. XV, 422B2]

Claim Peace Gains Prompt Cut

The Moscow statement reviewed disarmament negotiations, warned of the cost of another war & said that, with the resumption of "meeting & contacts between statesmen of great powers," although "important intl. problems . . . remain to be discussed . . . a wide zone of peace has been formed." The arms cut was being made, the Russians said, to contribute to the cause of disarmament & to free Russian youth from conscription for "creative work."

The Soviet Govt. accused the West of having linked the disarmament question to German unity while embarking "on the restoration of militarism in West Germany" [see p. 149G2]. Russia said of Pres. Eisenhower's "open sky" plan: "All this aerial photography has no relation to the reduction of armaments [or] establishment of control[s]" [see p. 150D3]. The statement said Soviet military cuts would extend to equipment & the budget and that soldiers would be helped to find work in industry & agriculture. [See Vol. XV, p. 422E1]

American Reaction Cautious

A White House statement issued May 14 by Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said that the Soviet arms-cut plan "would have had more significance if the Russian delegation at the [UN] disarmament conference had been more willing to accept the . . . proposals made there." (Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate to the UN Disarmament Subcom., said May 11 that the London talks had been "thorough & realistic" & that the USSR had proposed "an excellent system of ground inspection" and had not insisted on an "unenforceable ban-the-bomb clause" on atomic weapons.) [See p. 150D-F3]

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a Washington news conference May 15 that "the U.S. welcomes" the Russian arms cut if it signified "an intent to forego the use of force." However, Dulles said, "the obvious explanation is a need for greater manpower in industry & agriculture." Dulles said that the transfer of men to factories could bring an increase in Soviet armed might & that, without arms-control inspection, there would be no verification of the reduction. Dulles observed that "there is nothing to prevent the speedy recall & equipping of large units of thoroughly trained reserves."

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Soviet Strength Estimated

A UP report from Washington May 15 said U.S. Army sources had reported a "deadly new family of weapons" in use by the Russian Army, including 203mm & 240mm atomic cannon. They reported present Soviet strength at 4.2 million men under arms, including: Army—2.5 million men, 175 divisions; Navy—700,000 men, 400 submarines, 200 ships, 3,000 aircraft; AF—600,000 men, 20,000 aircraft.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 269F1, 334F3]

Comparative strength of U.S. forces was listed by UP as: Army—1,064,407 men in 20 divisions, 13 regiments, 127 anti-aircraft battalions; Navy—674,288 men, 402 warships & 657 other vessels, 12,500 planes. Marines—199,800 men. AF—911,544 men, 25,000 planes. [See p. 19E1]

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Dulles told reporters May 15 the U.S. would not "advocate any reduction of armed forces that we think are essential to the security of the U.S. merely as a counter propaganda move." He said that "a minimum safe level [for U.S.] armaments" was always under study, based not on Soviet statements but on U.S. estimates of Soviet strength. He said that effective disarmament should include "reductions in weapons . . . a system for guarding against great surprise attack" & effective nuclear control mechanisms as proposed by Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 1. [See p. 73B1]

Other U.S. leaders were reported cautious in attempting to evaluate the Russian arms cut, but comment was made May 15 by: Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, who said he had expected the cut "because it's a logical realignment of Russian military power"; AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles, who told a Senate Appropriations Subcom. [see p. 152C3] that AF fund requests would stay at $16.5 billion because only 30,000 Russian AF men were included in the slash; AF Staff Chief Gen. Nathan F. Twining, who told the Senate Appropriations Subcom. he saw no indication the USSR was cutting aircraft production; Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Chrmn. Walter F. George [see p. 160D3], who said that "we shouldn't let our guard down, but we ought to be quite willing to make a careful examination, which will take time."

European Views Conflict

European dispatches said May 15 that West German officials had expressed concern that the Soviet-led disarmament push would lead to a "freeze" on the present division of Europe & Germany. The Bonn Parliament's Defense Com. May 15 called for a review of plans for the 500,000-man Bundeswehr [see p. 153F3] and said that several World War II Russian-front commanders would testify. The Social Dem. Party May 15 demanded a "serious review" of arms plans. Free Democrats May 15 attacked Germany's "obsolete conceptions . . . for rearmament." [See p. 154B1]

(A U.S. transport unloaded 23 M-41 light tanks, mobile artillery & tank

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recovery vehicles May 15 in Bremerhaven in the first shipment of heavy matériel for the West German Bundeswehr under the U.S. Mutual Defense Aid program. Bundeswehr Lt. Gen. Adolph Heusinger called the shipment an "historic act.") [Vol. XV, p. 398F1]

French UN Disarmament Subcom. delegate Jules Moch said in Paris May 15 that the Russian move was an inadequate substitute for general, controlled disarmament. The British Forgn. Office said in London May 15 that it welcomed the Soviet move but would "like to go further & get an agreement on more comprehensive . . . measures." Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson said in Ottawa May 15 that the Russian action "offers a temptation to weaken NATO.") [See pp. 149B1, 125A3]

Frogman Scouted Red Warship

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden won a 316-229 vote on a personal censure motion in Parliament May 14 after Eden had refused further debate on the disappearance & presumed death of retired Navy Cmndr. Lionel (Buster) Crabb, 46, in frogman operations near a visiting Soviet flotilla in Portsmouth harbor Apr. 19. The ships were in Britain during the visit of Soviet Premier Bulganin & CP Secy. Khrushchev [see pp. 135E1, 141E1-F3]. Laborites, in questioning Eden, charged the secret service with a "bungling" attempt to spy on the Soviet warships and the Admiralty with trying to hide the diver's disappearance. Eden refused to be questioned in Parliament on the incident on grounds that it might harm Britain's "very important international interest" in relations with the USSR. He had told Commons in a statement May 9 that "what was done was done without the authority or knowledge of Her Majesty's ministers."

A Soviet note said May 4 that Crabb had been seen surfacing near the ships (cruiser *Ordzonikidze*, destroyers *Sovershenny* & *Smotryashchy*) and then had dived & vanished. The Russians said that Rear. Adm. Philip W. Burnett, Portsmouth Naval Base cmndr., had denied Soviet Rear Adm. V. F. Kostov's charges on the frogman's presence. A British note to Russia May 9 acknowledged that Crabb had been lost near the Russian flotilla while undertaking "tests . . . without any permission whatever" and expressed regret for the incident. Press reports indicated that Crabb had been inspecting the Russian vessel's hulls.

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French Premier Mollet & Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau arrived in Moscow May 15 for a 5-day visit. They were greeted by Soviet Premier Bulganin & Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov. Mollet, first Western Big 3 leader in Moscow since Gen. Charles De Gaulle in 1944 [see Vol. IV, p. 385N], told the Russian leaders that he welcomed talks on Europe, the Near East & Far East, but that "France belongs to alliances . . . to which she will remain faithful." [See p. 149G2] . . . **Yugoslav** Pres. Marshal Tito, in France for a visit May 7-12, held talks with Premier Guy Mollet & Pres. René Coty & called May 7 for "new forms & new laws" in the search for disarmament & world political settlements. Tito said in a joint communiqué with Mollet May 11 that Yugoslavia would back French "efforts . . . aimed at a liberal solution of the Algerian problem" [see p. 159G2] and the Pineau plan for a UN agency for world economic development [see p. 149D1]. *Newsweek* for May 21 said that Tito had pressed French leaders for permission to build the Mystère IV jet fighter in Yugoslav factories as an alternative to Yugoslavia's producing Soviet models. Tito visited Versailles May 9 & the French Rhone River Valley hydroelectric project May 12. He was guarded in France by a security force of police, troops & firemen said to have numbered 20,000 men. (Tito was to visit Moscow in June. Yugoslav Forgn. Min. Koca Popovic said in Paris May 11 that Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser, reported backer of the Algerian revolt, would visit Belgrade in the summer.) [See p. 111B1]

Sir Winston Churchill, in Aachen, W. Germany, to receive the Charlemagne prize for furthering European unity, said May 10 that, "in a true unity of Europe, Russia must have her part." He proposed that the "new [post-Stalin] Russia" join with NATO. West German Forgn. Min. Heinrich Von Brentano said May 11 that "I frankly do not think this would be . . . suitable." U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said May 15 that Churchill's idea on Russia joining NATO was "parallel" to the U.S.' position at the 1955 Geneva Conf. [See Vol. XV, p. 238G1-D2] . . . **Offshore procurement** cuts in Belgium from $53 million in mid 1951-52 to $14.8 million in mid 1954-55 were reported in Brussels Apr. 25. . . . **Military budgets** of the 14 NATO nations totaled $312 billion in 1949-56, NATO's Supreme Allied Command, Atlantic reported Apr. 21. It listed: Belgium—$2.2 billion; Britain —$25.8 billion; Canada—$9.7 billion; Denmark — $670 million; France — $19.5 billion; Greece—$625 million; Italy—$5.1 million; Luxembourg—$53 million; Netherlands — $2.3 billion; Norway — $747 million; Portugal — $440 million; Turkey — $2.3 billion; U.S.—$252 billion. [See Vol. XIV, p. 422D1]

Soviet trade negotiators discussing with Britons the $2.8 billion trade offer made by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev were reported in London Apr. 26 to have warned that unless Britain lifted strategic-goods export restrictions, the offer would raise Anglo-Russian trade by only 10% [see p. 141B2-D3]. British exports to Russia were listed Apr. 26 at $40.6 million in Jan.-Feb. 1956, compared with $89.3 million in all of 1955, $39.5 million in 1954. British imports from Russia were listed at $22.5 million in Jan.-Feb. 1956, $175.8 million in 1955, $117 million in 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 75E2] . . . **U.S. list** of 700 items in 57 non-strategic categories which would be freed for shipment to the USSR & satellites under general export license was released Apr. 26 by U.S. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks. He said the goods would have been approved under existing regulations, but the change was intended to carry out Pres. Eisenhower's pledge of increased trade at the Geneva Conference [see Vol. XV, p 246C1]. Weeks said that strict controls remained on exports to Communist China, North Korea, Red areas of Viet Nam & Laos and Far Eastern sea ports of the USSR [see p. 113G1-D2]. The Commerce Dept. was reported Apr. 26 to have granted export licenses during Jan.-Mar. 1956 for $8,788,543 in goods for the Soviet bloc as against $7,248,000 in all of 1955. Chrmn. Joseph M. Dodge of the President's Council on Forgn. Economic Policy said Apr. 20 that the USSR was providing "aggressive & unscrupulous competition" for European & other nations in an effort to divert & control world trade. [See p. 82E3]

U.S. House Un-American Activities Com. May 10-11 heard 3 Govt. employes (Richard S. Cutter of the Armed Forces Medical Library, Robert W. Davis of the Armed Forces Medical Museum & Sidney Hatkin, USAF statistician under suspension as a security risk*) testify that Soviet Embassy clerk-translator Vladimir P. Mikheev had offered to pay for resumés on U.S. military medicine & industrial subjects. The State Dept., in response to Com. Chrmn. Francis E. Walter's (D., Pa.) demands that Mikheev be deported, said May 11 that it was studying the case to see if Mikheev had sought classified data. [See p. 142B2] . . . **Poland** was told in a U.S. note Apr. 30 that Polish Embassy officials in Washington had pressured Polish refugees in the U.S. to return home & that 3 of 19 sailors granted asylum had decided for repatriation. Polish Amb.-to-U.S. Romauld Spasowski Apr. 30 denied the U.S. charges. (Soviet UN attaché Aleksandr K. Guryanov sailed for Russia from New York May 10.) A Soviet note May 2 rejected U.S. charges that Guryanov & 3d Secy. Nikolai Turkin had engineered the unwilling return of 5 Soviet seamen [see p. 142B-F2]. UN High Comm. for Refugees G. J. Van Heuven Goedhart said May 15 that the Soviet bloc's repatriation drive was getting a "mere trickle" of responses [see Vol. XV, p. 415G3]. The U.S. Info. Agency noted May 13 an increase of 60% [to 1,673 hours a week] of "come home"

*Hatkin's reinstatement to the AF payroll on a "non-sensitive" assignment with gross back pay of $6,000 was announced May 12 by AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles. Hatkin's suspension had been denounced by SACB member Harry P. Cain [see p. 102F2] & questioned in a letter to Quarles by Chrmn. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) of the Senate Judiciary Subcom. on Constitutional Rights [see p. 2E3]. Pres. Eisenhower, asked about the Hatkin case at his news conference May 9, conceded that it had entailed a lengthy investigation & that the Admin.'s security program might not work perfectly, but he expressed confidence that it took into account both "best interests & protection of the Govt." & "justice & the rights of individuals." [See Vol. XV, p. 218E2]

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broadcasts from the Soviet orbit this year. The Intl. Rescue Com. said Mar. 28 that 1,158 refugees had returned to the Soviet-bloc area since Jan. 1. 700 Soviet repatriates reportedly arrived by ship in Odessa Apr. 17 from Buenos Aires aboard the Argentine vessel *Entre Rios.*) [See Vol. XV, p. 310D3] . . . **Refugee camps** in West Germany contained 220,000 East Europeans, the *N.Y. Times* reported May 5. West Berlin reports said Apr. 4 that 4,000 emigres had crossed from East Germany during the Easter holidays. [See p. 122A1] . . . **Hungarian** Natl. Council exile leader Msgr. Bela Varga charged in Washington May 3 that Hungarian Min.-to-U.S. Charles Szarka & members of his staff had threatened Hungarian refugees in the U.S. that their families would be harmed if they did not return to Hungary. [See p. 43D1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Cypriot Rebels Executed

British military authorities hanged 2 Greek Cypriots—Michael Savva Karaolis, 22, & Andreas Demetriou, 23—in Nicosia May 10 after Cyprus Gov. Field Marshal Sir John Harding had May 8 refused appeals for clemency from Cypriot religious leaders. The British Labor Party & U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles reportedly had asked stays of execution to prevent further Cypriot unrest. Karaolis, first Cypriot rebel to be sentenced to death in 78 yrs. of British rule on Cyprus, was convicted of killing a Greek Cypriot policeman in Aug. 1955. Demetriou was convicted & sentenced to death for wounding a British businessman in Nov. 1955.

Greeks, Terrorists Retaliate

3 persons were killed & 124 injured May 9 when Greek crowds protesting the impending executions clashed with police & attempted to storm the British Consulate in Salonika & U.S. Info. Agency Office in Athens. Cyprus, under heavy British curfew & general strike, was reported calm before the hangings, but terrorists in Ktima, May 9 killed British Marine Commando Lt. L. T. M. Dick, son of a British admiral, & wounded 2 soldiers & 4 Greek Cypriots.

Terrorist leaflets scattered in Nicosia May 11 claimed that EOKA activists had hanged British Army corporals Gordon Hill, 22 (missing since Nov. 1955) & Ronnie Shilton (missing since Apr. 17) in reprisal for the 2 Cypriot executions. The leaflets, signed by "the Leader Dighenis" [see p. 82B2], said that the EOKA would "answer hanging with hanging & torture with torture" and that bodies of the 2 men would not be returned "following the example of the occupation forces toward the murdered Greek patriots." A 19-yr-old Cypriot distributing the leaflets was killed when he ran from British troops in Nicosia May 11.

EOKA leaflets May 15 called for "all honest leftists" in the Cypriot Communist Party (AKEL) to join the battle for independence. The leaflets again were signed "Dighenis". British military authorities had posted May 3 a £10,000 ($28,000) reward & offer of free passage to anywhere in the world for information on a man resembling ex-Greek Army Col. George Theodorus Grivas, reportedly wartime head of the Cypriot "X" organization against German & Italian occupation forces & anti communist units in the 1944 Greek revolution. Grivas was believed to be EOKA leader "Dighenis".

Terrorists killed retired British Army Lt. Col. Guy Thompson, 56, a director of Cyprus Airways, near Monarga May 14. British troops killed Greek Cypriot Kyriacos Sodirious near Polis May 14 when he fled from a security search. EOKA leaflets May 12 called for the "execution" of "Gauleiter Sir John" (Gov. Harding). EOKA men had killed Asst. Police Supt. Kyriakos Aristotelou, 33, Govt. witness at the Karaolis trial, in Nicosia Apr. 14.

(Terrorist incidents on the island Apr. 11-23 resulted in the killings of 4 members of the British Security forces, 8 Greek Cypriots & 2 Turkish Cypriots. Deaths of the 2 Turkish Cypriots Apr. 23 were followed by riots Apr. 24 in which Turkish Cypriots raided Greek shops in Nicosia. A terrorist bomb Apr. 27 destroyed a plane of the British-owned Cyprus Airways at Nicosia Airport.) [See pp. 111F2-B3, 98C3-99A1]

Commons Upholds British Policy

A Laborite censure motion on the Eden Govt.'s Cyprus policy was defeated in the British House of Commons May 14 by 314-236 after Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd told the opposition that the 1951 Labor Govt. had refused Greek demands for Cypriot enosis (union with Greece). Leftwing Laborite Aneuran Bevan said May 14 that Boyd had made a "purely dishonest speech," and Labor Party Dep. Leader James Griffiths urged that deported Cypriot Archbishop Makarios be brought to London from his Indian Ocean exile to reopen negotiations. [See p. 81A1]

Makarios said in an Easter message to Cypriot Greek Orthodox churchgoers May 6: "Let those who are persecuted for justice know that suffering leads to deliverance." The ruling Cypriot Church Ethnarchy Council Apr. 30 adopted a resolution barring talks with Britain until the release of Makarios. British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden reiterated in Parliament Apr. 17 that there would be no negotiations until order had been restored on Cyprus. [See p. 90A2]

Algerian Battles Continue

13 Moslems were killed & 37 wounded when European vigilantes & French troops struck back May 12 at Algerian rebels who invaded Constantine & wounded 13 persons in the bombing of a Jewish quarter cafe. 2 policemen & a French paratrooper were killed in the counterattack, which was made to thwart reported plans for a major rebel offensive. Guerrillas were said to have stockpiled arms in the city to be issued to incoming rebels. Rebel machinegunners had terrorized Constantine Apr. 27, killing one person & wounding 14 others. [See p. 150D-G2]

Constantine's center was placed under military guard May 13 after European civilians fired at a suspected Arab bombthrower & touched off shooting that killed 6 Arabs & wounded 4. The French cmndr. in Eastern Algeria, Gen. Jean Noiret, appealed May 13 for an end to the French counter-terror & said it only played into rebel hands.

French military dispatches said that 36 rebels had been killed in clashes May 11, 175 rebels killed in Eastern Algeria May 12 & 110 rebels slain in fighting May 15. The French reported May 15 that troops had encountered a rebel band of 250 men near the Libyan frontier & had taken the rebel fortified village of Rivet, within sight of Algiers.

French Resident Min. For Algeria Robert Lacoste May 10 placed Eastern Algeria under martial law following rebel attacks on 46 villages northwest of Constantine & violent fighting in which, according to AP reports, up to 1,000 rebels were slain. (First reports listed 14 dead).

French Bar Intervention

Lacoste had said in Paris May 9, after a French Cabt. meeting on Algeria, that France would resist attempts to "internationalize" the revolt & stir world opinion in favor of the rebels. [See p. 150C-D2]

(Lacoste had said in Bone Apr. 27 that "if there has been talk of eventual negotiation" of the Algerian dispute "it has not come from us. These rumors are started by the rebels & by those who support them". [see p. 136C2]. Algiers reports Apr. 27 said the French Govt. had offered to negotiate the future status of Algeria with representatives to be elected 3 mos. after completion of pacification.) [See p. 118-D1]

To Send More Troops

The French Cabt. May 9 formally approved the callup of 50,000 more reservists (20,000 immediately) for Algerian service, to reportedly raise French forces in Algeria to 380,000 men by June 15 [see p. 150B3]. Algiers dispatches said May 9 that the French security force would exceed the French expeditionary force used during the Indochina war. The French news agency AFP May 13 said investigation was underway of "representatives of an Arab country at Paris" for reportedly smuggling French arms to Algerian rebels via Cairo. [See p. 158A2]

(Paris police reported 2,500 Algerian workmen arrested May 1 for attempting to break a Govt. ban on May Day demonstrations favoring the rebellion. In Algiers, 10 persons were reported injured May 1 when 4,000 Arab workers clashed with police in the city's European section. North African workers reportedly set fire to a forest near Metz, France May 6 &

shot at firemen called to fight the blaze.) [See p. 110E-F3]

Hammarskjold Reports on Trip

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld May 10 issued a final report to the UN Security Council on his Middle East peace mission. He said that a cease-fire and compliance with armistice agreements had been reestablished between Israel and Egypt, Lebanon, Syria & Jordan [see pp. 133B1-C2] 150A1]. Hammarskjöld told the Security Council that "the final settlement is probably still far off, but even partial solutions to the harassing problems of the region would be a contribution to the welfare of the peoples concerned and to the peace of the world."

The Secy. Gen.'s 30-pp. resumé said that: he had kept his negotiations within the limited Security Council resolution of Apr. 4 [see p. 117C1]; a lasting cease-fire would depend on the willingness of the 5 states concerned; he had urged Israeli compliance with a 1953 Security Council resolution asking delay of work on the Jordan River plan & had told the Arab states that Israeli non-compliance was a matter for the UN; he had not been able to settle Israeli & Egyptian refusals to enforce the El Auja (Nitsana) demilitarized zone; he had obtained specific commitments on local armistice compliance between Israel & Egypt in the Gaza area but only partial pledges on keeping the truce between Israel & Syria on the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias).

Hammarskjöld told a press conference in New York May 11 he had no current plans to return to the Middle East & resume negotiations. He said the cease-fire pledges between Israel & the Arab states might serve them as a "starting point for new considerations in their own policy making." He suggested that the UN wait and "digest the result" before recommending specific action in the region. "I am not willing, myself, to recommend any next steps," he said.

Palestine Developments

Jerusalem dispatches said May 15 that Israel had rejected a plan offered by the UN Truce Supervisory Org. chief, Gen. E.L.M. Burns, for resumption of Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Comm. meetings in the El Auja demilitarized zone. Israel reportedly refused to attend meetings in the zone—insisted upon by Egypt—until the dispute over the area was settled. Israel & Jordan were reported near agreement May 14 on renewed meetings of local military commanders for quick settlement of minor truce violations. [See p. 142G2-D3]

Minor clashes were reported in the Gaza strip area May 9-10: Egypt claimed an Israeli patrol killed an Arab farmer within Egyptian territory May 10 and Israel charged that Egyptian infiltrators had been repulsed May 9 & an infiltrator killed near the Jordanian border May 10. Other complaints listed violation of the truce line by Israeli aircraft & sabotage of Israeli rail lines May 10. Israel May 13 retracted charges of Egyptian border violations May 7 after Hammarskjöld issued a reprimand based on UN findings that Israeli troops had violated the line May 7.

A French Forgn. Ministry spokesman said in Paris May 12 that France had agreed to "a last delivery" of 12 more Mystere IV jet fighters to Israel. The announcement said that the U.S. Govt. had relinquished prior rights to the planes under the Offshore Procurement program. France had delivered 12 Mysteres to Israel in April in addition to 12 Ouragan jets sold Israel earlier. [See p. 125D3]

Austrian Govt. Reelected

Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab's conservative People's Party won Austrian Parliamentary elections May 13, the country's first since regaining independence May 15, 1955. The People's Party won 82 seats in Parliament (gain of 8), Socialists 75 (gain of 2), Communists 3 (loss of one), Independents tentatively 5 (loss of 9). The People's Party received 2,068,000, Socialists 1,837,000 of 4,427,000 votes cast. [See p. 79D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Presidential Actions

Medical Check-Up. Pres. Eisenhower underwent a 36-hr. physical exam at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington May 10-12. His doctors reported that his "general condition continues good," that heart damage suffered in his coronary attack "was well healed" and that he "has shown good tolerance to increasing physical activity." [See p. 113E1]

Legislation. Mr. Eisenhow May 9 signed a bill (HR6227) to curb expansion of bank holding companies. But he said it fell "short of achieving [its] objectives" because of "exemptions & other special provisions." The bill required bank holding companies to divest themselves of non-bank properties in two years. It prohibited them from acquiring additional banks without Fed. Reserve Board consent and from taking over banks in other states without permissive legislation by the states where the new banks were located. More than 100 firms were exempted, however, by a definition making the bill apply only to companies holding at least 25% of ownership in at least 2 banks. The Morris Plan system & 7 other groups were exempted by special amendments. The only major divestment under the bill would be Transamerica Corp.'s disposal of several non-banking subsidiaries, including the Occidental Life Insurance Co. [See p. 46B-C2] . . . The President May 10 signed a bill granting $100,000 to retired Govt. code expert William Frederick Friedman, 64, as partial compensation for 7 code machines he invented but could not exploit because the Govt. monopolized them & kept them secret. The Senate had passed the bill Apr. 30.

Appropriations. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress May 10 for $405,000 to expand the Budget Bureau and revise Govt. accounting systems, as recommended by the Budget Bureau & Hoover Comm. [See p. 113D1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower May 15 requested a $187 million supplemental appropriation, including funds to build a Central Intelligence Agency hq. at Langley, Va. [see Vol. XV, p. 134G2] & $935,000 to start a U.S.-Canadian survey of the feasibility of using Passamaquoddy Bay (Me.) tides for electric power. [See p. 37C1]

Miscellaneous. Diplomatic appointments May 15: Walter C. Dowling, 50, to succeed Wm. S. B. Lacy as Amb. to the Republic of (South) Korea; J. Graham Parsons, 48, to succeed Chas. W. Yost (whose resignation was accepted May 15) as Amb. to Laos. . . . Efforts to prevent on-the-job accidents were urged by Pres. Eisenhower May 14 at the opening session of a 3-day occupation safety conference, which met on his call in Washington. 3,000 businesses, labor & farm organization delegates were told that nearly 2 million job accidents in 1955 caused 14,200 deaths & a loss of 193 million work days. [See Vol. XV, p. 48A3] . . . St. Lawrence Seaway Dept. Corp. Administrator Lewis G. Castle disclosed after meeting with the President May 10 that a lock in the Long Sault Canal of the St. Lawrence River would be named the Eisenhower Lock. [See Vol. XIV, p. 318F1]

POLITICS

Senator George Quits Race

Sen. Walter Franklin George (D., Ga.), 78, chairman of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. & president pro tem of the Senate, announced in Washington May 9 that he would not seek reelection in November.

Wide World
SEN. GEORGE

George explained in a statement "to the people of Georgia" May 11 that he had made his decision on his doctor's advice "when it became apparent that a rigorous campaign in the extreme summer heat would be necessary."

Geoirge presumably acted in the knowledge that ex-Gov. Herman Talmadge, 42, was planning a May 11 announcement that he would oppose George for the Senate seat in the Sept. 12 Democratic primary. Talmadge, on hearing or George's withdrawal, announced his candidacy May 9.

Pres. Eisenhower, told of George's impending withdrawal, had phoned him early May 9 and suggested that he reconsider. On George's refusal, the President offered to appoint him as "my personal representative & special ambassador" for North Atlantic Community political & economic development and unity. [See p. 149B1]

George, whose influence on behalf of bipartisanship in foreign policy had been appreciated by Mr. Eisenhower,

conferred with the President & State Secy. Dulles at the White House May 14 and agreed to take the post. He was to start his NATO duties informally while still in the Senate. After retiring from the Senate, George also was to advise Mr. Eisenhower & the State Secy. on "general development & implementation of the bipartisan policy."

Talmadge Champions South

Talmadge, in his May 9 announcement in Atlanta, pledged to fight "on the national level" for preservation of "our Southern way of life," "constitutional government, states' rights & local self-determination."

Talmadge said in an interview on NBC's television *Meet the Press* program May 13 that he would support Adlai E. Stevenson if Stevenson won the Democratic Presidential nomination. He indicated that he might not back Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) or N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman if either were nominated. [See p. 84D-E3]

Alaskans Approve Constitution

A proposed state constitution was approved by a 2-1 majority of Alaskan voters in a referendum Apr. 24. The territory's voters simultaneously endorsed a plan to name 2 "Senators" & one "Representative" in a general election Oct. 9 to go to Congress and demand admittance—as was done before Tennessee, Michigan, Oregon, California, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas were granted statehood. This plan had been devised by George H. Lehleitner, 49, New Orleans refrigerator salesman who had visited Alaska & Hawaii as a Navy officer during World War II and espoused the statehood cause. [See p. 70A-B1]

Primaries

Alabama. 20 delegates who had announced preference for Adlai E. Stevenson were elected in Alabama's Democratic Presidential primary May 1. Democrats also elected 20 delegates who had stated no preference, and 12 delegate contests were still to be decided in a May 29 run-off because candidates had failed to win a clear majority in the May 1 tests. Each delegate was to have ½ vote at the Democratic Natl. Convention.

Gov. James E. Folsom, accused of "softness" on segregation, was defeated by an almost 3-1 margin in voting for Democratic Natl. Committeeman from Alabama May 1. He lost to State Rep. Charles W. McKay, Jr., 34, author of the state resolution to nullify integration. Folsom had insisted during the campaign that he always had favored segregation and that Alabama public schools would not be integrated as long as he remained Governor. [See p. 85F2]

Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) won renomination in a contest against retired Rear Adm. John V. Crommelin.

Dist. of Columbia. Stevenson May 1 won all 12 candidates (½ vote each at the Democratic Natl. Convention) in the Dist. of Columbia's first official primary in 82 years. He had been challenged directly by Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) in the race. D.C. Republicans elected a 6-vote slate pledged to Pres. Eisenhower & Vice Pres. Nixon.

Florida. Gov. Leroy Collins, 47, was renominated by Florida Democrats May 8 in a primary in which he & his leading opponents—retired Natl. Guard Maj. Gen. Sumter Lowry, C. Farris Bryant & ex-Gov. Fuller Warren—backed segregation although Collins took a "moderate" position. Sen. George A. Smathers (D.) also was renominated.

Indiana. Pres. Eisenhower won 354,546 GOP and Kefauver 242,950 Democratic votes in Indiana's Presidential primary May 8. Stevenson was not entered in the test.

Maryland. Kefauver won 102,000 Democratic and Pres. Eisenhower 46,000 Republican votes in Maryland's Presidential primary May 7. Chief interest in the state balloting, however, was in the Democratic Senatorial primary, in which ex-Sen. Millard Evelyn Tydings, 66, defeated Baltimore contractor George P. Mahoney by 143,493 votes to 134,421. Each won 76 "unit" votes. Sen. John Marshall Butler (R.), was renominated.

Nebraska. Pres. Eisenhower received 97,030 votes and Kefauver 52,996 in Nebraska's Presidential primary May 15, according to nearly complete returns. Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R.) was renominated.

New Mexico. Gov. John F. Simms (D.) claimed renomination in a close primary race May 8 against State Corp. Comm. Ingram B. Pickett. Ex-Gov. Edwin L. Mechem won the GOP gubernatorial primary.

Ohio. Gov. Frank J. Lausche, unopposed, won the Democratic Senatorial nomination in a May 8 primary but lost 3 to 5 of Ohio's 58 delegate votes to the Dem. Natl. Convention, at which he was to be a "favorite son" Presidential candidate. Republicans renominated Sen. George H. Bender and gave their 56 GOP Natl. Convention votes to "favorite son" Sen. John W. Bricker. State Atty. Gen. C. William O'Neill (R.) & ex-Fed. Price Admin. Michael V. DiSalle (D.) won their respective gubernatorial primaries.

LABOR

Teamsters. Martin T. Lacey, who had lost by 197-192 to John J. O'Rourke for reelection as president of the Teamsters Joint Council in New York Feb. 14, won a temporary injunction May 7 against O'Rourke's taking office. Fed. Judge Edmund L. Palmieri of New York ruled that the election had been "tainted with illegality." He signed an order May 12 that Lacey be reinstated as president pending trial of Lacey's suit for a permanent injunction. Lacey charged that fraudulent balloting caused his defeat. He contended that O'Rourke, pres. of Teamsters Local 282 in New York, was handpicked as candidate by James R. Hoffa of Detroit, vice pres. of the AFL-CIO Bro'hood of Teamsters & chrmn. of its Central States Conf. who reportedly sought to gain control of the Teamsters in Eastern states. . . . The AFL-CIO Exec. Council, meeting in Washington May 1, decided to inquire in a meeting June 5 into recent Teamster dealings with the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. (ind.), which was ousted by the AFL in 1953 for failure to purge itself of racketeers. Teamsters' Vice Pres. James R. Hoffa had announced in New York Feb. 27 that his union would deposit in a Chicago bank Mar. 7, as a loan to the ILA, $400,000 to pay off the most pressing of nearly $600,000 in debts incurred by the ILA since its ouster by the AFL. (The prospective loan had developed from a Teamsters-ILA mutual assistance agreement negotiated in 1955. Hoffa said the Teamsters also would help the ILA in a forthcoming contest with the AFL-CIO's Intl. Bro'hood of Longshoremen for representation of New York dockworkers. It was understood that most of the Teamster loan would be used to pay off a loan to the ILA from John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers.) Hoffa agreed Mar. 6 to delay the loan at the request of Teamsters' Pres. Dave Beck after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had warned that the Teamsters risked AFL-CIO suspension by dealing with the ILA. The Teamsters' Exec. Board then decided at a meeting in Honolulu Mar. 26 to cancel plans for the loan, and the ILA announced in New York Apr. 28 cancellation of its "working alliance" with the Teamsters so that "meddlers & troublemakers" could not use it as "an excuse to inflict injury" on either union. Teamsters' Pres. Beck did not attend the AFL-CIO Exec. Council's meeting on Teamster-ILA relations May 1. He said May 3 that further discussion of the issue would be "academic" because the ILA-Teamster alliance had been dissolved. [See p. 105E-F2; Vol. XV, 401F-G2]

United Steelworkers of Amer. Wage & Policy Com., meeting in Pittsburgh May 14-15, approved demands to be made in negotiations with basic steel firms on contracts to replace agreements expiring June 30. On the list of demands: additional unemployment benefits to give steel workers a form of guaranteed annual wage; "substantial" increases (no goal specified) in wages; week-end premium pay; union shop; more company-paid insurance, holidays & vacation benefits. [See Vol. XV, p. 305C1] . . . **Unemployment** in the auto & farm equipment industries due to layoffs should be discussed in labor-management conferences, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers said in Detroit May 5 on behalf of the UAW Exec. Board. He said May 12 that "reckless, irresponsible" overproduction in 1955 had caused the auto industry to lag this year, with Govt. statistics showing that 148,000 auto workers had been laid off in 1956 & others restricted to short work weeks. He said 1955 ended with 750,000 new cars unsold and that the present inventory was 900,000. (*Automotive News* estimated May 7 that U.S. car production totaled 2,385,609 Jan. 1-May 5 or 670,000 less than in corresponding 1955. GM ordered a one-day production shutdown May 10 and

Chrysler suspended work on Chryslers May 11 & 14. UAW members laid off after May 1 became eligible for supplementary unemployment [GAW] benefits as well as state unemployment insurance in Michigan [see p. 2D2]. GM Pres. Harlow H. Curtice predicted May 15 that U.S. new car sales this year would total 5,800,000, which would be 1,600,000 less than in 1955 but still make 1956 "one of the very much better years" for the industry [see p. 6F2]. The U.S. Commerce Dept. reported May 3 that total U.S. employment last month set an April record of 64 million and unemployment declined by 300,000 to 2,500,000.) [See pp. 130D3, 106G3]

Victor Riesel's permanent loss of sight due to an acid-throwing attack by an unidentified assailant was announced May 4 in New York. (The Intl. Union of Operating Engrs. convention in Chicago voted Apr. 11 against reinstatement, as members of Long Island Local 138, of Wm. Wilkens & Peter Batalias, who were expelled for leading a "reform" movement in the local & had supplied Riesel with information on alleged racketeering in it.) [See p. 129F2] . . . **Indian** Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, who had been called an aide & ally of communism by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany last December, was defended by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther in a statement in New York Mar. 28 prior to Reuther's visiting India. Reuther said he believed "India & the leaders of India are irrevocably dedicated to finding a democratic solution to India's basic problems." Meany & Reuther clashed at an AFL-CIO Exec. Council meeting in Washington May 1 over Reuther's contradiction of Meany, who indicated in Atlantic City May 11 he might ask the Exec. Council to rule on his status as spokesman for the AFL-CIO. [See Vol. XV, p. 418D1]

American Fed. of Musicians' expulsion for one year of Cecil F. Read, exec. vice pres. of Local 47 in Los Angeles (AFM's 2d largest), & a one-day expulsion of 10 other members of the local was recommended May 7 in New York by Arthur J. Goldberg, AFL-CIO special counsel designated by AFM Pres. James C. Petrillo to hear charges against the 11 as union referee. Read, supported by the 10 others, had led a Local 47 revolt against Petrillo's order that the musician's $25 royalty for release of a theatrical movie to TV be paid into the Music Performers Trust Fund, through which the AFM financed free concerts to give work to unemployed musicians. Local 47 had ousted Maury Paul as its secy. Feb. 26 & suspended John teGroen, its pres., Feb. 27 for supporting Petrillo's order. Goldberg recommended that Read & the 10 others be barred from holding union office for 2 years after their reinstatement as AFM members. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 342F2, 63C2]

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Security regulations for Atomic Energy Comm. personnel were revised May 9 (effective May 10). The AEC said the new code was designed to safeguard security "in a manner consistent with traditional American concepts of justice." The new regulations called for: close questioning of informants by a hearing board; continuance of AEC power to subpena witnesses; hearing boards to disregard "chance" or casual meetings of an employe with suspected persons; membership in subversive organizations to be disregarded if the employe quit the group when it was placed on the Atty. General's list, or if he had no knowledge of its subversive aims. Each security board was to have a special counsel to conduct questioning, bring out "all the facts, both favorable & unfavorable" but "avoid the attitude of prosecutor." The directive said that "confrontation of witnesses by the [accused] individual may not always be possible" because of the "confidential nature" of some sources of information. [See Vol. XV, p. 5D-E1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Education Min. Atilio dell'Oro Maini offered to resign May 12 after university & secondary-school students staged sit-down strikes and riots in Cordoba & La Plata (May 10-13). Opponents of dell'Oro Maini held that the minister, a holdover from the Lonardi Govt., was pro-clerical & too slow in removing Peronist elements from the schools [see p. 130D2]. The Russian-made Moskvich auto went on sale in Buenos Aires May 9. The 4-door, 4 cylinder car, a copy of the German Opel, was priced at 142,700 pesos ($3,500) to compete with most small European cars priced at about $5,000 & larger U.S. cars which sold for $10,000 in Argentina. [See p. 145F2] . . . **Brazilian** commuters set fire May 11 to trains & stations in Rio de Janeiro suburbs in protest against a 60% fare rise. 6 persons were wounded when police opened fire [see p. 87D2]. Brazilian trade with Communist-bloc countries rose from $42,800,000 in 1954 to $84,700,000 in 1955, it was reported May 10. [See p. 79D3]

Costa Rican Vice Pres. Raul Blanco Cervantes disclosed May 13 that Honduran-born Abraham Perry Baker had confessed to planning the assassination of Pres. José Figueres. [See p. 5G2] . . . **Cuban** Govt. declared Dominican Amb. Federico Llavarias *persona non grata* May 14 and the Dominican Republic Govt. took the same action against Cuban Amb. Orlando Daumy Amaut. (The Inter-American Peace Comm. had refused Apr. 20 to mediate a quarrel between Cuba & the Dominican Republic but asked that they settle it themselves. Each had accused the other of planning aggression.) It was disclosed May 11 in Washington that Cuban ex-Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás, who arrived in the U.S. May 9 after being ousted from Cuba in the aftermath of an abortive revolt, would not be given political asylum in the U.S. because he had violated the neutrality act in 1953 when he shipped arms to Cuba. [See p. 55F1] . . . **Panamanian** election returns May 13 indicated victory for the Natl. Coalition Party candidate, Ernesto de la Guardia Jr. (to be 52 May 30), in a Presidential election that day. An economist & Dartmouth graduate, de la Guardia was to succeed Pres. Ricardo Arias in October [see Vol. XV, p. 23C1]. Panamanian Govt. contracts were signed May 10 with 2 domestic companies for the construction of 2 oil refineries near Colon at an estimated cost of $60 million. [See Vol. XV, p. 234G3] . . . **Uruguayan** Cabt. quit May 10 because of a budgetary dispute. New ministers named May 15 by the national council: Francisco Gamarra (Forgn. Affairs; formerly Interior Min.); Alberto Adbada (Interior); Amilcar Vasconcellos (Agri.); Fermin Souhueta (Industry & Labor); Vicente Basgoiti (Health); Clemente Ruggia (Educatn.); Florentino Guimaraens (Defense). Retained: Finance Min. Armando Malet, Public Works Min. Washington Fernandez. [See p. 79D3]

U.S. BUSINESS

U.S. gross natl. product reached a record annual rate of $398.5 billion in Jan.-Mar. for a gain of $1 billion over the Oct.-Dec. 1955 rate, the Commerce Dept. reported May 9. The report showed inventory accumulation at an annual rate of $4 billion in Jan.-Mar. as against $5.5 billion in Oct.-Dec. Spending on personal consumption was at an annual rate of $259 billion in Jan.-Mar. as against $257.5 billion in Oct.-Dec. [See p. 155G1] . . . **Nickel** to be diverted from the strategic-materials stockpile for civilian use during July-Dec. this year was fixed at 40 million lb. by the ODM May 10. It rescheduled for delivery to the Govt. 40,000 tons of diverted copper during the next 18 mos. [See p. 31E1]

Insurance by the Govt. to the extent of $500 million of private firms constructing nuclear power plants, to give them adequate protection against atomic accidents, was requested of Congress May 15 by AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss. He reported that private insurance companies had offered $65 million worth of accident insurance to each plant, but more was needed to remove a major deterrent to faster peaceful adaptation of atomic energy. [See p. 155A2]

Govt.-owned business units totaled 19,771, employed 258,425 civilians & had capital assets of $11,863,990,569, Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage reported May 15 after making an inventory he said would facilitate the Eisenhower Admin.'s efforts to "eliminate unneccessary Govt. competition with our free enterprise system." His report showed that the Admin. had ended 32 types of "commercial-industrial activities" by the Defense Dept., ended the RFC & Inland Waterways Corp., was "getting out of the business of owning & operating the atomic energy communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn. & Richland, Wash," and was gradually changing farm credit institutions "from Govt.-owned to farmer-owned enterprises." [See Vol. XV, p. 217B2]

Arabian American Oil Co.'s annual report made in New York May 15 listed Aramco's oil reserves in Saudi

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 12

FINANCE:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,768	*$21,743	*$21,671
Currecny circulation	*$30,296	*$30,181	*$29,859
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$28,053	*$27,842	*$22,607
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,289,629,570	$12,240,039,067	$9,170,445,356
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,855,430	13,184,200	11,041,760
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	210.81	213.15	187.60
Bond sales (par value)	$22,281,000	$20,952,000	$17,802,100
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	96.51	96.50	99.96
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	135,350	135,398	208,268
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,084,433	7,146,000	6,687,550
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,160,000	9,900,000	8,563,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,815	*10,867	9,586
Carloadings (cars)	[b]770,558	778,398	736,904
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.65⅜	$2.57⅛	$2.76⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.78¾	$1.82½	$1.67⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.3695	$.367	$.3495
Seel scrap avg. (ton)	$53.17	$55.00	$34.67
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.03	$6.04	$6.39
Wekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]113.7	113.8	110.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]125	119	134
Failures (May 3)‡	277	236	237

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, May 2 [b]May 5 [c]Apr. 28 [d]May 8

Arabian oil fields totaled 30-35 billion bbl. in Dec. 1955 or about 1/6 of the free world's total oil reserves (est. 189 billion bbl.). It reported record avg. daily production of 956,041 bbl. in 1955 by 154 operating wells. It outlined plans for investment of $80 million in new facilities this year. [See Vol. XIII, p. 358B1]

RELIGION

Methodists. The Quadrennial Gen. Conf. of the Methodist Church voted in Minneapolis May 2 after a 2-day debate to issue a statement that "there must be no place in the Methodist Church for racial discrimination or enforced segregation," and that it should "be abolished with reasonable speed" throughout the church. The conference voted May 2 to abolish its 360,000-member all-Negro Central Jurisdiction (set up in 1939 when northern & southern Methodists merged) if approval were given by ⅔ of all ministerial & lay members of the denomination's 132 "annual conference" divisions [see p. 23E2]. (Retention of separate Negro churches to provide Negroes with "political guidance, entertainment, cultural development & self-expression" was defended May 6 by Bishop H. B. Shaw of Wilmington, N. C. at the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church conference in Pittsburgh.) The Quadrennial Gen. Conf. in Minneapolis also: voted Apr. 30 to establish a $1 million School of Intl. Service at American U. in Washington and approved a 4-yr., $45 million program to expand Methodist local church & college facilities; adopted May 3 a world service budget of $12.2 million a yr. for the next 4 yrs.; indorsed May 4 the ordaining of women with full clergy privileges; elected Asst. Labor Secy. J. Ernest Wilkins, 62, Chicago attorney, as first Negro president of the church Judicial Council May 5; called for an intensified drive against sale & use of intoxicating liquor May 5; indorsed birth control May 6. (The Methodist Comm. on Church Union submitted to the Gen. Conf. Apr. 26 a plan to speed up proposed union of Methodist & Protestant Episcopal denominations by consecrating bishops of both churches through a joint service. The plan was referred to a committee for study.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 387B3, 15C2]

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Pope Pius XII approved on moral grounds May 14 the transplanting of corneas from eyes of dead persons to restore sight to the blind. He maintained moral disapproval of transfer of body parts from living persons & transfer of sexual glands from animals to humans. [See pp. 115B3, 15C3] . . . **B'nai B'rith** triennial convention in Cleveland adopted resolutions May 8 asking that political parties repudiate efforts of "hate mongers to inject bigotry" into the U.S. political campaign this year. The convention voted May 9 to join a proposed world federation of Jewish groups to unify their actions on world Jewish problems. [See Vol. XV, p. 106F2; XIV, 392C2]

AWARDS

Cannes Film Festival awards May 10: Susan Hayward as best actress for *I'll Cry Tomorrow* (U.S.); French documentary *The Silent World* as best film shown; Russian production of *Othello* as best fiction film; Swedish *Smiles of a Summer Night* as best poetic humor film; *The Picasso Mystery* (French) & *Father Panchali* (Indian) as documentaries. [See Vol. XV, p. 170F3] . . . Annual Benj. Franklin Magazine awards presented May 15 in New York by the U. of Illinois: *Woman's Home Companion* for articles on juvenile problems & delinquency; *Sports Illustrated* for exposé of boxing corruption; Theodore H. White of *Collier's* for interpretation of foreign affairs (article on Germany); Robert Bendiner of *The Reporter* for reporting on U.S. life (article on railroad-truck rivalry); John Bartlow Martin for writing on an individual (*Sat. Eve. Post* series on Nathan Leopold); Roland Berg of *Look* for writing on science (article on Salk anti-polio vaccine); John D. MacDonald for fiction (*The Bear Trap* in *Cosmopolitan*); *Life* staff for a series on the world's religions. . . . The U. of Missouri announced in Columbia May 4 its annual awards for service to journalism. The *Los Angeles Times* received a medal of honor for distinguished service. Personal awards went to Boyd Carroll of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch;* William Mapel, N. Y. C. Publishers Assn. pres.; Allen Kudner, Washington newspaper broker; Alfred H. Kirchofer, *Buffalo Evening News* ed.; Louis N. Bowman, King City, Mo. *Tri-County News* ed.

NEW BOOOKS

Non-Fiction

The American Presidency. By Clinton Rossiter. Historical survey of powers & prestige accumulated in highest U.S. office. May 14. (Harcourt, Brace, 175 pp., $2.95)

Angel of the Battlefield. By Ishbel Ross. Biog. of Clara Barton, founder of Amer. Red Cross. May 9. (Harper, 305 pp., $4)

Dear Mad'm. By Stella Walthall Patterson. Adventures of 80-yr.-old woman who goes to live in log cabin at mine on Klamath River, Ore. May 7. (Norton, 261 pp., $3.50)

Frémont: Pathmarker of the West. By Allan Nevins. Biog. of explorer-politician. May 9. (Longmans, Green, 689 pp., $7.50)

The Golden Ham. By Jim Bishop. Uninhibited biog. view of TV comedian Jackie Gleason. May 8. (Simon & Schuster, 298 pp., $3.95)

OBITUARIES

Dr. Walter Sydney Adams, 79, astronomer, ex-dir. Mt. Wilson Observatory whose astronomic observations were accepted as proof of Einstein's theory of relativity; May 10 in Pasadena, Calif.

Joseph Anastasio, 51, one of 4 brothers involved in charges of N.Y. waterfront crimes & racketeering; death May 12 in Brooklyn of undisclosed causes reported May 16. [See Vol. XV, p. 304D3]

Dr. Adrien Aturan, ex-slave who turned slave settlement of Karema, Tanganyika into model African community; death Apr. 24 in Karema reported May 10.

Paul V. Betters, 50, municipal govt. expert, exec. dir. U.S. Conf. of Mayors; May 11, Silver Springs, Md.

Louis Calhern (Carl Henry Vogt), 61, actor for 40 yrs. who appeared on stage in *Dinner at Eight, Golden Boy, Jacobowsky & the Colonel, King Lear,* in 68 films, including *Magnificent Yankee, Executive Suite, Asphalt Jungle;* May 12 of heart attack in Nara, Japan while on location for *Teahouse of the August Moon.* [See Vol. XV, p. 244G3]

John R. Clark, 67, member Colo. Supreme Ct. since 1951; May 14, Denver.

Robert James Cruikshank, 58, author, ed. *London News Chronicle* 1948-54, dir. U.S. branch of British Inf. Min. 1941; May 13 in London.

Vassili Dendramis, 73, Greek diplomat since 1910, Min. to League of Nations 1923-27, Amb. to U.S. 1947-50; May 9 in Athens.

Alexander A. Fadeyev, 55, Russian novelist (*The Nineteen, The Young Guard*) twice winner Order of Lenin, Stalinist literary theoretician recently under criticism for failure to portray life realistically; suicide announced May 13 in Moscow and attributed to depression brought on by chronic alcoholism. [See Vol. XII, p. 214J; XI, 415J]

Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, 78, New York chief medical examiner 1937-53 & prof. emeritus of forensic (legal) medicine at NYU-Bellevue Medical

Coll. who solved many crimes by scientific methods; May 14, in N.Y.

Paul Herzel, 79, German-born animal sculptor & painter, ex-treas. U.S. Socialist Labor Party; May 11 in New York of cerebral hemorrhage.

George Krehbiel, 64, *Detroit News* sports ed., sportscaster, race horse owner; May 10 in Louisville, Ky., of cerebral hemorrhage.

Harold Alexander Ley, 81, whose construction firm built Chrysler and other New York buildings, founder Life Extension Examiners which provided medical examinations of life insurance policy holders; May 11 in N.Y.

Dr. M. Joseph Mandelbaum, 74, ear, nose & throat specialist, bronchoscopist inventor of devices for treatment of bronchial diseases; May 8 in N.Y.

Clarence E. Mulford, 73, writer of Western novels who created cowboy character *Hopalong Cassidy*; May 10 in Portland, Me.

Will Oakland (Herman Hinrichs), 73, star contra-tenor (highest male voice) ballad singer & N.Y. nightclub operator in 1920's; May 15 in Bloomfield, N.J., of heart attack.

Jules (Julie) Oshins, 50, stage & nightclub comedian who starred on B'way in *This Is the Army, Make Mine Manhattan*; May 9 in New York.

Frank W. Phelan, 83, ex-pres. Amer. Cable & Radio Corp., who helped establish AP & UP services in Latin Amer.; May 15 in Brooklyn.

Jed Prouty, 77, actor who appeared in *Jones Family* film series, *Aldrich Family* radio series, hundreds of other films; May 10 in New York.

Vice-Adm. Lawrence Fairfax Reifsnider, 68, ex-cmndr. Pacific Fleet Amphibious Training Command, commander of submarines, cruisers & task forces in both World Wars; May 14 in San Diego, Calif.

Msgr. Carlo Emanuele Toraldo, 62, one of 9 secret chamberlains to Pope Pius XII, chaplain of noble guard; May 12, Vatican City (heart ailment).

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Stirling Moss of Britain, driving a Maserati, won the 314-km., 500-meter (195.6-mi.) Grand Prix of Monaco May 13. [See p. 148A1] . . . **Baseball:** Carl Erskine, 29, of Brooklyn pitched the 2d no-hit game of his major league career in defeating New York, 3-0, in Brooklyn May 12. [See Vol. XII, p. 196L-M] . . . **Boxing:** Bob Baker of Pittsburgh, 211 lbs., won a 12-round decision in Miami Beach May 9 over John Holman of Chicago, 206 lbs., in the first of a series of elimination bouts to decide the world heavyweight championship. [See pp. 148D1, 48B1] . . . **Golf:** Dow Finsterwald, 26, of Bedford Heights, O. won the $25,000 St. Louis open May 13, for $5,000. Ed (Porky) Oliver won the White Sulphur Spgs. (W.Va.) open May 13, for $2,300. [See p. 156E2] . . . **Horse racing:** Mrs. Wallace Gilroy's Oh Johnny, Hedley Woodhouse up, won the 81st Withers mile May 12 at Jamaica, N.Y. for $19,800 of the $29,150 purse. [See p. 156D2] . . . **Rowing:** Cornell won the Eastern Assn. of Rowing Colleges sprint race in Washington May 12. [See Vol. XV, p. 172D2] . . . **Track:** Harvard won the Heptagonal Games outdoor team title at West Pt., N.Y. May 12 [see p. 80F2]. Dave Sime of Duke ran the 220-yd. dash in unofficial world record time of 20.1 sec. in Durham, S.C. May 11 [see p. 156G2]. John Landy of Australia won the mile in 3 min. 59.1 sec. in the West Coast Relays in Fresno, Calif. May 12. [See p. 156F2] . . . **Volleyball:** Embarcadero (San Francisco) won the U.S. masters title, UCLA the collegiate title, Hamilton AF Base the Armed Forces title in Seattle May 10.

Rugby: Manchester City defeated Birmingham for the English Football Cup in London May 5. Bert Trautmann, ex-German PW & Manchester City goalie named year's top star in English football, was revealed May 9 to have sustained a broken neck in the title game. [See Vol. XV, p. 152F2]

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Wes Santee was denied an injunction against his suspension by the AAU by Supreme Ct. Justice Walter A. Lynch in New York May 14. In upholding AAU charges that Santee received $1,500 more than allowable in expenses from 7 track meets last year, Lynch also rebuked meet promoters. [See p. 148G1] . . . **Baseball** player trades: pitchers Harvey Haddix, 30, Stu Miller, 29, & Ben Flowers, 29, from St. Louis to Phila. May 11 for pitchers Herman Wehmeier, 29, & Murry Dickson, 37; infielder Solly Hemus from St. Louis to Phila. May 14 for infielder Bobby Morgan [see p. 156B3]; pitcher Johnny Schmitz from Boston to Baltimore May 13; pitcher Billy Loes, 27, from Brooklyn to Baltimore on waivers May 14; pitcher Sal Maglie, 39, from Cleveland to Brooklyn on waivers May 15; pitcher Jim Hughes from Brooklyn to the Chicago Cubs May 15; infielder Fred Hatfield, 31, & outfielder Jim Delsing, 30, from Detroit to the Chicago White Sox May 15 for infielder Jim Brideweser, 29, & infielder-outfielder Bob Kennedy, 35; pitcher Harry Byrd, 31, from the White Sox to Charleston (Amer. Assn.) May 15.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 73 Indonesians were drowned May 13 when an overloaded launch capsized off Tegal in the Java Sea. . . . 21 persons aboard an Indian Airlines DC-3 were killed May 15 when it crashed into a canyon while taking off from Katmandu, Nepal. [See p. 148C2] . . . 11 Roman Catholic nuns, a priest, a cook & 2 fliers were killed May 15 when a Royal Canadian AF jet reconnaissance CF-100 crashed into the Ville Ste. Louis convalescent home in Orleans, near Ottawa. The $1½ million home was set afire & destroyed. . . . 10 persons were killed & 130 others injured by tornadoes in southeastern Michigan & northern Ohio Mar. 12. 80 were injured in Flint, Mich. 4 were killed & 30 injured in Cleveland. Heavy winds & rain caused injury of at least 25 in Detroit & its suburbs. [See p. 132F2] . . . Actor Montgomery Clift, 35, suffered a broken nose & facial lacerations May 13 when his car crashed into a telephone pole in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Crime. 72 persons suspected of peddling narcotics were arrested May 11 in the Philadelphia area by 23 raiding teams of local, state & federal investigators. [See p. 148E2] . . . The U.S. Supreme Court refused May 14 to review a Philadelphia Court of Appeals ruling allowing Albert Anastasia, 54, now finishing a jail term for tax evasion, to retain his citizenship. The Justice Dept. had appealed the lower court's decision that more diligence on the part of the Naturalization Service might have uncovered Anastasia's fraud (failure to disclose his past criminal record) and therefore the Govt. was not deceived into granting his citizenship. [See Vol. XV, p. 196F2, XIV, p. 132F3] . . . Frank Costello surrendered in New York Mar. 14 to begin a 5-yr. jail sentence for income tax evasion. [See p. 148G] . . . James P. Duty, 68, in prison as a parole violator, was released from Menard Prison (Ill.) after Circuit Judge Grover W. Watson of Clinton, Ill., upheld Duty's handwritten habeas corpus writ May 14. Duty, frequently in prison the past 46 years in 6 states & 3 foreign countries, contended that Illinois lost jurisdiction after he was paroled for a 1929 robbery & voluntarily extradited to Virginia in 1934.

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Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, 44, millionaire race-horse owner, revealed May 9 in New York that he and his wife, Jeanne Lourdes Murray Vanderbilt, 33, had separated after 11 yrs. of marriage. . . . **Amon G. Carter,** publisher of the *Ft. Worth* (Tex.) *Star-Telegram*, who died June 23, 1955, left an estate valued at $10,252,285, it was disclosed May 9 in Ft. Worth. [See Vol. XV, p. 220E1] . . . **Mrs. Jane Maxwell Pritchard** of Detroit who raised her own son, 9 adopted children & 24 assigned to her care by juvenile court, was chosen American Mother of 1956 by the Amer. Mothers Com. May 10 in New York in connection with observance of Mother's Day May 13. . . . **Joe Louis'** 8th federal income tax lien ($32,308 for 1953-54) was filed May 10 in Chicago. Total claimed by Govt. as owed by Louis: $1,243,097. [See p. 56D3] . . . **Mrs. Linda Joyce Barnet,** 23, 9th wife of bandleader Charlie Barnet, 42, filed suit in Hollywood May 11 for annulment of their Mexican marriage.

Married: Princess Elisabeth, 33, daughter of Grand Duchess Charlotte & Prince Felix of Luxembourg, to Prince Franz Ferdinand von Hohenberg, 28, grandson of Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand whose assassination sparked World War I; May 9 in Luxembourg.

Divorced: Tyrus Raymond Cobb, 69, ex-baseball star, from Frances Fairbairn Cass Cobb, 48; May 11 in Minden, Nev. (cruelty) . . . Iceskater Sonja Henie, 43, by William Gardiner, Jr.; May 14 in West Palm Beach, Fla. (desertion & mental cruelty). [See Vol. XIII, p. 184N]

Birthday: John Salling of Slant, Va., one of 3 surviving members of the Civil War Confederate Army, was 110 May 13.